



Physical Strength

endurance and activity,

are the admired and profitable result of careful training and systematic diet.

Tryabita Food

is a highly nutritive wheat-flake food, prepared upon strict scientific principles by specially selected Union Workmen. Being fully impregnated with pepsin and celery it is of exceptionally high medicinal value. Indeed it contains all the essential elements of a perfect bone, brain and muscle builder in correct proportion. It is simply delicious at any meal with cream, milk or fruit juice. Inquire at your grocers for it—also ask about our hulled corn. A Novelty and Doll Receipt Book free for your grocers name and a 2 cent stamp.

TRYABITA FOOD CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

A NOVEL WRITTEN IN A PRISON CELL

E. P. Ingham's New Book Saw the Light While its Author Was in Penitentiary.

Whether or not Ellery P. Ingham's new book, "At the Point of the Sword," was conceived in a prison no one has come forward to say, says the New York Herald, but there can be no doubt that most of it was written in a cell in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Mr. Ingham, once United States District Attorney, and his assistant, Harvey K. Newitt, were sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment in May, 1899, for attempting to bribe McManus, a secret service agent who had exposed the noted Jacobus-Fredell-Taylor counterfeiting case in Lancaster, Pa. He was released from jail on Christmas Eve of last year.

During their imprisonment there was much speculation as to what Mr. Ingham and Mr. Newitt would do after their release. It was given out that the penitentiary that they were studying Spanish and reading law, with a view to establishing a practice in Havana. Many other stories concerning their plans were given out, but the true one was never hinted at.

FROM LAW TO LITERATURE.

Mr. Ingham, at least, had abandoned the law and gone into literature. When Mr. Ingham's health broke down, it is said, overzealous application to this novel was the cause. He would write and re-write day after day and night after night. Even to the wardens and the prison officials, he was actually writing a novel.

"I'm just scribbling to while away the time," he would say.

Mr. Ingham poses as the translator of the "Memoirs of Ernest, Sieur d'Ardeveldt, sometime captain under William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and afterwards a colonial commanding a regiment in the service of their High Mightinesses, the States General of Holland. Giving an account of his birth and his youthful adventures; relating some of the stirring scenes enacted about Antwerp when that city was besieged by the Prince of Parma, and detailing in full how Sieur d'Ardeveldt met and won a fair lady."

Here and there through the book crop out passages and sentences which seem to indicate that the author felt them very deeply. For instance, this, in introduction:

"If the reader complains that some strings are left loose and some bad characters remain unpunished it is only necessary to remind him that so it is in life."

"BLUE BLOOD AND RED."

Mr. Ingham always declared and still asserts that he was the victim of circumstances. He says that time will prove his innocence and the innocence of his partner. "Blue Blood and Red" is the title of one of the chapters. It also conveys a fair impression of the character of the book. The story is divided into two parts, the first of which is the story of the life of the hero, and the second is the story of the life of the heroine.

In the end the hero marries and lives happily ever after. That is where the difference between the hero's prison experience and Mr. Ingham's prison experience comes in.

NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Montague Replies to the New York Sun's Criticism of His Article.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The New York Sun of July 31st takes up my letter to you of July 14th, headed "The Negro Must Go," and under the caption, "The Plan of a Virginia Philosopher," the Sun prints a serious, courteous column of comment, to show its readers the tendency of Southern opinion, as represented by my way of thinking, and to express its disagreement with my conclusions. The Sun takes the high ground which you yourself took, and contends, as you did, that the verity of my point of view is inconceivable with Christian law, the idea being that the principles and rules of conduct enunciated by our Saviour must transcend in force any law of nature, to say nothing of the new common law of man. I am sorry the Sun and The Times do not agree with me. The Sun, like The Times, is a power in its sphere; it is edited by broad minds, that have a rich and steady sense of humor, to which the spectacle of a man trying to dictate to God should furnish inspiration for homeric gayer.

Even the divine Christ was subject to the laws of nature. He was born and nursed and died, and raised like any infant without divinity, and he lived and died like a human being, which is indisputable evidence that, Christ being divine, the laws of nature command the obedience of both God and man.

The Creator expresses himself through his creation, i. e., nature, and the process is one of constant change, constant improvement.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfills himself in many ways," God ordained the universal competitive system, the logical conclusion of which

is found behind the expression, "the survival of the fittest." This process is slow, but it grinds exceeding small. No thinking man who has sailed in mid-ocean or camped in mid-prairie or climbed the high mountains or penetrated the deep forests, and who has looked skyward at the stars at night and studied the growth of animals and plants by day, has any reason to doubt that man, after all, is a puny, if potential creature, as much subject to nature's laws as is the mousk.

Then why should High Heaven make any exception of the Gullah negro, the lowest species of the genus homo?

No such exception has been made, and I say that as the Indian, the negro's superior, has gone, so the negro must go. We can never pull them up. The records of the world prove beyond sentimental argument that everywhere that the taint of color has struck into the Aryan blood, from the days of the Veda, when a division of the Aryans, a white people, scattering from their habitat in the upper valley of the Indus, invaded the Punjab, gained control of India and raised with dark skinned people whom they had conquered, the white race has deteriorated from the effects of intermixture. The inhabitants of Northwest India would be true Aryans to-day as the British conquerors are, but for the mistake of their primitive ancestors in mixing with the colored, inferior races. The inferior partner of a mesalliance may possibly be raised in the social scale, but the superior one is inevitably pulled down to make the average. The Teutonic Goths, the original "blue-blooded people," overran the Spanish Peninsula, and the blood of the dark little Iberians struck into their strength, and every man knows how Spain collapsed at the zenith of her glory. The Celtic and Moorish infusions are the secret of Spanish incompetence. Long before them the Aryan, Greek and Latin civilizations fell before the corrupting taint of inferior bloods. Look at their ruins, the monuments of the past, the ruins of their downfall. The Latin races are hopelessly prostrated, most conspicuously the Portuguese, who actually permitted intermarriage with the negro slaves brought back from Africa by the captains of Prince Henry the Navigator. Their ancient glory is gone, and there is no future for Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece—none. France is tainted. Russia must face the fate of China in the course of time. Their ancestors broke the laws of nature, and vengeance is being visited upon them, even to the thousandth generation. Let us of the pure blood take heed and guard our heritage.

That is why I say that, while I pity the poor negro, I am a white man's man, and I believe the negro must go, not per exodus, but by the natural process, illustrated by the Indian. This is not going to come about in any magical year and a day, but slowly through generations. No matter if there are nearly nine millions of negroes in the United States, "The Indians were numbered on the trees" when Jamestown was founded, and the negroes were fighting the Revolution. But they had no inherent capacity for taking on our civilization; they lacked the instinct for high organization; they were a passive rather than an initiative people. The negroes have all these weaknesses. If they were in the same class with us they would long ago, like the Jews in Egypt, have marched out of the country to conquer a home for themselves in Mexico or the West Indies.

I am a Christian man, but I do not believe that Christianity is such a spineless, soft, ineffebing proposition as some of its worthy exponents persist in making it out to be. God made man a fighting animal, and the poet voices one example of our Lord in the lines, "To thyself, be true, etc." To our dying day we must fight for life, as we must fight for peace. The preponderance of women in the church has had a most effeminizing influence upon the interpretation of the Scripture. Let some crusader get up and preach militant Christianity for awhile and see the men flock back to the faith of their fathers. "I came not to bring peace, but a sword," said our Lord. As an idle mind is the devil's workshop, so the piping times of peace breed decay of body and spirit, and put an end to progress. The great virtues are evolved from a struggle. Man is his strength has violent tendencies which he must subdue or be subdued by. As with the individual, so with the race—there are dark evils that we must beat down under our feet or they will sap our strength and reach over us utterly.

I would not be understood as advocating "threatenings and slaughter" toward the negro. It seems to me the policy of the South should be one of laissez-faire, of non-interference. The let-alone policy will settle the negro question. It is absurd in the face of nature for us to try to pull the negro out of the place in the scheme of things to which God has assigned him. And I say, sir, it is a crime against nature and treason to our race for white men to be retarding the processes of nature by attempting to educate the negro above his station and thus put weapons in the hands of the enemy; and I look with little short of horror upon the idea of urging him to attach himself to the soil by acquiring land. It simply means a lengthening of the silent struggle to eliminate him, for inevitably the negro must go.

As I said in my former letter, the new Southern industrialism and the new Southern agriculture, going forward by leaps and bounds, will do the work. The Sun says: "Now, if the negro goes, where will the industrial system of those (the Southern) States get the labor upon which it depends?" Of course, if all the negroes in the South should suddenly vanish, we would be in a bad way, indeed. If they should go in a year,

or in ten years, it would be very serious business. But they are going to go year after year so imperceptibly as not to shock our industrial system too inconspicuously. Any man can walk out in Richmond and see the process at work. There are now white men engaged in building labor, engineering labor, mechanical labor, street work, barbering, and such lesser trades where white men never were seen before. There are at least two white men in town, to my knowledge, and white girls are serving in restaurants and laundries without being at all despised. This thing is going on all over the South, as I have seen with my own eyes, from Washington to St. Louis, and from Atlanta to San Antonio. The negro is frozen out of the skilled trades by the "competition and contempt," as the Sun says, of the unions; and it is only a matter of time, judging from these indications before our eyes, when the common labor will be hard for him to find. Even white farm labor is developing at the South. I know how it is in the rural districts, where I have visited them and have looked around. A negro can live, at a pinch, upon what a dog can, and any sort of clothes and any sort of shelter will do for him and his family. Therefore the average negro lives from hand to mouth, and works only when he needs a little ready cash for the necessities of life. He does not hire him for more than a little while, and if the darkies do consent to work, they cannot be depended upon, sometimes, even from day to day. So white men are reduced to doing their work themselves. As our improvident, improvident people are beginning to afford it, they are buying improved farm machinery, like the corn mowers, with which a couple of intelligent white men can do the work of a room full of negroes. By and by the negro will find that they are not wanted in the farm.

And so the competition of the new agriculture like that of the new industrialism will push the negro closer and closer to the starvation point.

It is with these things going on before me that I say let us hasten the inevitable. Let us hasten our progress by putting no sentimental obstacles in the way of nature's elimination of the black race. The Sun wants to know why foreign immigration does not seek the South. It is because the cheap black labor is here, and its presence keeps down prices here, and the foreigners have come here to get the best of the market. The foreigners have come here to get the best of the market. The foreigners have come here to get the best of the market.

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an institution as Clark can have in a community it will suffice to quote a few statistics from the report of the superintendent of Worcester public schools for 1901. It should be remembered in this connection that Worcester has a population of about 120,000. There are 70 day schools, 25 suburban schools, and 21 night schools which cost \$2,702,351.

In these figures are included three high schools which cost \$24,160. The number of pupils enrolled was 23,726 of whom 3,039 attended the high schools. Number of female teachers, 534; number of male teachers, 408; total salary paid to these, \$402,816 or an average of \$440 per annum; total expenses of all the schools for the year, \$33,153.55.

It would be interesting to know the vast difference between these figures and those of 1890, but lack of space forbids. Suffice it say that while the population has increased only 40 per cent in the last ten years, the enrollment in the high schools increased 150 per cent and the expenses in a corresponding ratio.

I thoroughly believe it is not too much to say that this great progress is due in a large measure to the work and inspiration of Clark University. While in Worcester, I visited the high schools several times and I confess that I never went away without feeling envious and jealous for each of these schools, which compare very favorably with our best Southern colleges. Indeed they are nothing less than free public colleges.

In Worcester and what is true of Worcester in equal or even greater degree of other New England cities, both large and small, one can go from the kindergarten through a university without having to walk a half mile, without the cost of one cent. Books, stationary tools and other necessities are furnished the pupils free. They are given free transportation to school in winter.

How often have I wished that similar opportunities might be given Southern children, for often have I seen the pictures of glorious victories for Southern children over their Northern friends, if they could only compete with them under similar conditions.

It is a fact that considering the very many and great disadvantages under which the South has been laboring she has made rapid progress in her educational, as well as other fields. Let no one get the impression that this article was written to disparage Southern schools, for each of these schools will compare very favorably with our best Southern colleges. Indeed they are nothing less than free public colleges.

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CONGRESSMAN RHEA PREPARED TO WIN

He Will Have Opposition, but is Confident of Success.

PERSONAL GOSSIP IN BRISTOL

Confederate Veterans of That City to Hold Reunion and Pic-Nic—Opera House Greatly Improved. Many Social Functions.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BRISTOL, VA., Aug. 16.—Politics in the Ninth Congressional District are beginning to show signs of life and another warm campaign is doubtless just ahead. The renomination of Hon. Wm. F. Rhea is sufficient guarantee that the Democratic end of the fight will be held up in the best of style and that gentleman confidently expects to serve a third term in Congress. The fact that he defeated General James A. Walker, deceased, in the last two campaigns and won out in the two contests instituted by the General, has strengthened Judge Rhea with the constituency of the Ninth District and he is now ready to meet the opposition in another battle.

The decision of the Republicans to make a nomination after it was generally understood that they would not do so, has brought out two candidates for the honor with others in prospect. The candidates who have announced are Hon. George W. Blankenship, of Sussex county, and Hon. Robert W. Blair, of Wytheville, son of the late Hon. Frank S. Blair. Each of the gentlemen has a good following in the party, but there are others who are stronger and who, it is believed, can easily capture the nomination, should they yield to the importunities of friends and party workers and offer themselves. The nomination will be made at Abingdon, on Wednesday, September 3d, and from that time until the election matters political in the Ninth District are expected to be as interesting as they were during the campaigns of '94, '96, '98 and 1900, in which General Walker was the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and of which he carried that standard to victory.

The Confederate veterans of Bristol and surrounding section have decided to hold their annual reunion and picnic in this city on the third Thursday in September. Several well known leaders are on the programme and a number of prominent Confederates from a distance are expected to be in attendance.

Miss Susie Reynolds gave a swell reception at the palatial home of her father, Major A. D. Reynolds, on Wednesday night, in honor of her guests, Misses Fritz and Lybrook, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The work of repairing and redecorating the interior of the Harmeling opera house has been completed. The color scheme is pink, blue and white and gold, and makes a complete and pleasing change in the appearance of the interior of the building.

James Shelton, a young man of this city, was struck by a train at Chilhowie, Va., a few days ago and seriously hurt. It was thought at the time that his injuries were fatal, but it is now believed that he will recover. He was brought to his home here.

John Fife, near Bristol, had the misfortune to lose his left arm in an accident. He was looking after matters about his sawmill when he slipped and fell against a circular saw in full motion which severed the arm between the elbow and shoulder.

A. S. Gunn, the oldest citizen in Bristol in point of experience, has retired from business on account of failing health. From a small beginning thirty years ago he had built up an extensive wholesale and retail trade and occupied one of the largest and finest buildings in the city. The business has been purchased by James Mitchell, the former partner of his and the latter his head clerk.

T. P. Crow and E. O. Rodefer, each of whom lost a leg in a railroad accident have returned from Richmond, where they went to be fitted with cork legs.

"Try." (By a Girl of Twelve.)

"Try not to fret, dear."

"It is a useless thing, dear."

"But always remember God is man; He is good to everything."

"Try not to be so cross."

"When mama calls, dear."

"Try not to lose your temper, dear."

"Everything at baby, dear."

"Try to be good."

"And help mama, too."

"And I know you could."

"For mama loves you."

"Try to be good."

"And help mama, too."

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Buying A Piano

is a very important matter. It means either one or two things—Life-long satisfaction and pleasurable comfort, or bitter disappointment, dissatisfaction and discord, so take no chances, but buy

A Cable, Conover, Kingsbury, Schubert or Wellington Piano.

They are instruments of world renowned reputation.

Many of the largest schools and colleges are equipped exclusively with these famous makes. Eminent artists use and endorse them.

We invite you to call and see our big stock.

The Cable Company, J. G. Corley, Mgr., 213 East Broad Street.

R. H. BOSHER'S SONS, Carriages, Wagons and Harness.

Depot Rockaways Groceries Wagons

Extension Tops Laundry Wagons

Doctors' Buggies Pleasure Wagons

Victorias Ladies' Phaetons Broughams

EVERYTHING OF THE LATEST STYLE IN VEHICLES.

Our Repository contains most everything to be found in a First-Class Carriage Factory. We invite your careful inspection of our stock. Our Repairing and Repainting Departments are the best in the city. A number of Second-Hand Runabouts, Traps, Phaetons, Buggies, &c., on hand.

R. H. BOSHER'S SONS, 15 S. Ninth St., Richmond, Va.

NEW SCHEDULE

Beach Park!

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, AUG. 17TH, 1902.

Leave Richmond, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M.

Leave Richmond, Sundays only, 9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

50c ROUND TRIP 50c

Great Reduction on Chamber Suits and Sideboards

Our new fall stock is now coming in and we must have room. A few Refrigerators to go at a sacrifice. Large stock of CARPETS, MATTINGS and LINOLEUMS at the lowest prices. No charge for laying. Cash or credit.

JONES BROS. & CO., 1406 E. Main Street.

ALCALIN DENTIFRICE.

Nothing adds more to personal appearance than handsome, healthy and plump healthy gums. Alcalin preserves and whitens the teeth, purifies the breath, heals ulcers in the mouth, strengthens the gums, prolongs the service of all fillings, prevents tooth-ache, and destroys all germ life. It is free of acid, chalk, or pumice stone. It is a soluble powder, and easily converted into